INDUSTRIAL FRANCE.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION.

GENERAL INCREASE OF WEALTH AND MANUFACTURES.

IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PARIS, Aug. 25 .- About 50 per cent of all the puntual imports into the United States, or in round figures about \$325,000,000 worth, comes from five European countries-Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and Holland. From these countries may be said to come the bulk of America's manufactured goods. From other countries, such as Cuba, which in value sends about 10 per cent of the total imports, closely followed by Brazil with S per cent and China with 4 per cent, come sugar, coffee, tea and other raw products. For questions relating to the Tariff, and the difference in the condition and cost of labor in industrial centres at home and abroad, the five first-named countries form the principal field of inquiry. Of the 50 per cent of imports received annually from these countries, without naving the exset figures before me, I may say that Great Britain sends the lion's share, or about 27 per cent of the whole; France ranks second with about 11 per cent; Germany third with about 9 per cent; Beigium fourth with 2 per cent, and Holland fifth with 1 per cent; total, 50 per cent. In prosecuting the present in quiry into the industrial condition of these countries, from whence comes over 50 per cent of America's imports and nearly all her manufactured goods, I have devoted six months of the time at my command to Great Britain, two months to Germany, and shall probably give in all about two menths to France, and three or four weeks to Belgum and Holland together.

The United States theory of restrained commerce, specious and captivating as it appears, has never been carried into operation in France, even to the extent it has been in Germany. At the beginning of this century France found herself exhausted by bloody wars of about twenty years' duration, and for two years afterward devoured by hostile armies and subjected to an enormous contribution. To all appearance she was crushed. In three years she recovered from her suffering and was among the must prosperous nations in Europe.

" And whence has this mighty change arisen?" ingaired an eminent writer of over half a century

And the reply came promptly: "She fostered and protected the industries of her subjects. This is the only genuine source of wealth. She submitted in some cases to pay higher prices for interior articles in the incipiency of herestablishments, than she could purchase the most finished articles for abroad. The consequence of this sound policy was, that in a short space of time her own manufactures arrived at perfection and were sold cheaper than the foreign.'

Over half a century ago, in a valuable work under the title "De l'Industrie Française," the celebrated political economist Chaptal said:

"Should we then have abandoned these attempts at manufacturing superiority ? No; we should persist and earry our own labors to perfection. Such is the course we have pursued, and such is the skill to which we have arrived that our industry has already excited the jealousy of that nation from which we have derived it."

What has been the result of this policy to France? In 1812, by four branches, the cotton, linen, wool len and lea her, Great Britain gained clear profit of \$315,000,000 (see Colquboun, "Wealth, Power and Resources of Great Britain," page 91). At that time, according to Mulhall (see "Progress of Nations," page 245), the manufacturing industry of France did not in its entirety amount to more than \$30,000,000, of which silk stood for one half. According to the same authority it now exceeds \$2 080 000 000, classified as follows:

	Operatives.	Product.
Textile factories. Four units Clorinum. Shoes and leather Soap, candles, etc. Sugar and leather Funitare, jewelry, etc. Metals and mucrais.	770,000 120,000 156,000 300,000 100,000 79,000 80,000 330,000	\$685,000,000 400,000,000 260,000,000 180,900,000 150,000,000 95,000,000 180,000,000
Total	1,936.000	\$2,080,000,000

steam-engines, 10,000,000 spindles and nearly 800,000 operatives in France, have almost trobled since England abolished custom-house duties in 1842, the total product for France then being 275,000,000 against about \$700,000,000 at the present time.

Is it possible for free-traders to explain satisfactorily the decline of the woollen and wersted industry in England, and its increase of 270 per cent in thirty years in protective France?

The decay of the silk industry to one-third its former proportions in England, and its increase of 200 per cent in the last thirty years in France? The obliteration of the cotton industry since 1850 in some parts of Great Britain, and its in-

crease of 80 per cent during the same time in

France? The decline of the linen industry in England and Ireland, and its increase in France?

The decline of the hand-made lace trade in Great Britain, and its increase of 130 per cent in France? A second time in this century France passed through an exhausting war, and a second time paid an enormous contribution to the victors. Yet, to use the words of an English writer, "France under protection is better off than England under freetrade. All who will may see that countries like the United States and France not only prosper under protection, but can easily bear calamities which would crush England as long as she keeps her present policy."

From the facts brought out in the German letters it would seem that the few years of free-trade were as disastrous to Germany as the loss of territory and milliards to France-at any rate, France recovered the shock first.

The most eminent French and English authorities agree that over the greater part of France the standard of comfort and well-being has been increasing ever since the termination of the great war in 1815. The country had been literally drained by wars and a century and a half of bad government. Misery and poverty abounded on all sides, even among the middle-classes and laud-owners. The change of the condition of the country from one of poverty to extreme wealth is almost unparalleled in history. The creation of a railway system raised the value of land, and the thrifty habits of the people enabled them to save. But above all, the grand economic principles of such statesmen as Chaptal, steadily addered to, called into life the great industries which, added to agricultural wealth, have given France the position she now occupies among the nations of the earth, and increased the wealth producing powers, as shown by Mulhali's array of in-

dustrial statistics, Had France been contented to have bought her

habitants. The populations of the chief towns were relatively in 1801 and 1881 as follows:

	1801.	1881.
Paris. Lyons Marseilles Bordeaux Lille Toulouse St. Elenne. Hayre	546,856 109,500 111,130 90,992 54,756 50,171 16,259 16,000	2,269.023 376,613 318.868 221.305 178,144 140,289 123,813 165,867

Nearly one-sixth of the population of France amounting to 5,948,242, as contained in forty-seven

The increasing sterility of the French, taken as a whole, is because the doctrine of Malthus is put into practice there in a way, perhaps, never contemplated by the author; but no valid reason is given for it by French economists, except the growing indisposition of the people to have families. It is claimed that with the increase of wealth in the country it is probable that this indisposition will increase instead of diminishing. From 1831 to 1881 -that is, during a period of tifty years-there have been efficial returns made of the population of the whole country as follows:

Date of Enumeration.	Population.	Increase in fice years.
1831 1846 1841 1846 1856 1856 1866 1868 1872 1876 1881	32,569,223 33,549,910 34,230,178 35,490,486 35,183,170 36,039,364 37,364,313 38,067,064 36,102,921 36,905,783 37,972,048	971,637 689,265 1,170,308 382,684 150,194 1,346,949 680,751 1,964,123; 802,867 765,260

Annexation of Savoy. | Loss of Alsace-Lorraine. | De-

The increase of the whole population of France in haif a century would seem to be 5,102,825. The increase in the population of the United Kingdom during that time (exclusive of emigration) has been 10,854,148. The numbers to be added for emigration cannot be less than seven or eight imihons. On the other hand, emigration from France has been insignificant. If the yearly increase of say 10,000 inhabitants be properly calculated from the returns, you have the following: France, 20g Great Britain, 101; Germany, 115; United States, 260. These figures mean that for every 10,000 mhabitants to France there will exist but 10,026 at the end of one year, while in the United states the increase for the same period will be to

For many years, says a recent writer on the decay of population in France, comfort and well-being, and even luxury, have made their way into the and even interval, have made their say into the observed and the interval classes in France; and this is especially the cases in many branches of the industrial classes, as I shall show in a subsequent letter on the anthority of Paul Leroy Beaulieu. The standard of living has risen enormously. The habits of saving and thrift have not been neglect d. In the art of man ging and regularizing their lives, in the art of man ging and regularizing their lives. In the art of man ging and regularizing their lives, French people are unrivalled, and the object of every family is to live and save at the same time. Among people with such habits and such views of life the risk and expenditure attendant upon a large family are regarded with borror. "Since two of three children give us sufficient enjoyment of the piesarces of paternity, why," the greater number of Frenchmen argue, "should we have more With two or three children we can live comfortably and have sufficient to leave our children as well of I have sufficient to leave our children as well off ourselves: a greater number would entail a tailment of enjoyment both for ourselves and

These are some of the fac's which present themelves as one enters upon a study of the economic condition of France, and they should be borne in mind during the journey through industrial France. ROBERT P. POHTER.

HOW SOME ENGLISH PEOPLE LIVE.

From The London Globe. We trust there are not many human resi-ences in Notting amusine like that which has just been losed at Ault Hurkmail by magniterial order. In this over the santary authorities dishevered a family of desces in Noting amorated as properties of the second at the lawkest the santary authorities discovered a family of six persons fiving under conditions which an African expine would revolt against. The promiting space for each immate only amonated to 100 cube feet, the floors were so broken up that they could not be kept clean, not a single window allowed fresh air to penetrade, all kinds of lith were heaped about, and the utmorphere was absolutely seckening. It addition the utmorphere was absolutely seckening. It addition the interpolace of that one of the children in a high tever had to get what repose it coult out a bust benefit. This poor little creature seems to have felt the want of fresh air badly, as it was found on one occasion with its monta to a small crevice in the outer wall, sucking in the external atmosphere in a truly pitcous way. We ready have no logic to board about our elvidization and emit between so long as abountations of this sort exist in the land. And they do exist, it to be ferred, in other countries besides Notting samsoire, and in other villages that Amb Haussonal. Moreover, the evidence showed that in family and lived in the inortible den for two years without the santary surhority making discovery of the pest centre, in ordinary surhority making discovery of the pest centre, in ordinary surhority making discovery of the pest centre, in ordinary surhority making discovery of the pest centre, in ordinary surhority making discovery of the pest centre, in ordinary surhority making discovery of the pest centre, in ordinary surhority making discovery of the pest centre, in ordinary surhority making discovery of the pest centre, in ordinary surhority making discovery of the pest centre.

Black Country and in Coatbridge; almost as bad m Manchester; dens hardly less revolting in Merthyr Tydvil and Dowlais, in Wales and in the Potteries; in which habitations resided, not this ves and vagabonds, but honest proufe engaged in industrial pursuits, but forced to live, as the Euglish nuskilled laborer does, on half a crown (6212 cents) a day and sustain the life of a wife and family. The London Globe is right when it says that such homes do exist in other counties in Great Britain besides Nottinghamsbire, -Ed.]

A FEMALE MOONSHINER.

From The Nacharile American.

From The Nacharile American.

Sinnie Pippin is a yellow-insired girl, fall and wirey, about uncreen Fears old, and weighs about 115 pounds. She runs in the woods with Fayette, and they live there together more like Indians than white people. As seous as Fayette gets hold of any plunder, sinute coines to town and sells it for him, and buys coffee, earterdages and such things as he needs, and uses back into the woods, and they start out on another expedition. Once they commits a robbery, they start off as fast as they can through the woods, steeping in the day and travelling in the alght, until they get his another eventy or cross the Kentucky line, but always manage to get a good way from the robbery before people commence to hant for them. Anderson's plan is to meet a man travelling along the road, flud out what he can about him by taking to him friendly like, and if he thinks the stranger is worth robbing he will take a short cut through the woods, and be wading in the busines when the stranger powers along the road. "Halt and throw up your hands," is the first thing the way farer hears, and before he has time to collect his thoughts, Anderson has a pistol muzzle up against his toughs, and is going facility.

Well Unist believe he is one of the gamest men in the

pletol litter of algorithms. Will Fayette Anderson lit! I just believe he is one of the geneest men in the orid. Beputy Sheriff Bailey Methellam, of Putmain anny shot him about a year ago and broke his armally. What do you think Anderson d.d.! Well, he and e. girl went to a spring in the woods and she of bathing his arm with celd water, washing it and keeping the wound clean, and the bene knitted. His arm has recovered so well that he is able to indic a six-shooter with an much case as most any of em ; leastwise he has hever been captured yet, and ere have been plenty of people after him, and game less too. But Stanle, his girl haskes it hard to capture m, because she lays around the towns in Putmam, although Overton counties, and gets all the news and rides it to him. This keeps him posted and puts him this guard.

Why don't we capture Sinnie Pippin, you ask? Well, have had her in hil, but being a woman, we couldn't anything against her, so we had to turn her out on a range again, and this precious pair keep robbing and mining by night, and sleeping in the woods and nomins by day, and there is no way of deing anything to op them so far, but their time will come just like all the ed.

TROUBLE ABOUT A CALF.

From The Easten Herald's New-Haven Correspondence.
The famouts case of Perkins vs. Jones, which for a year or more has excited the populace of Foxom, was decided Friday. Foxom is the progressive neighborhood, three or four niles from this city, where a fortugist ago a score of people were arrested, Imprisoned in a cattle pound, fined, and publicly lectured for taking a ride in their carriages on Sunday. Mr. Charles Perkins is an elderly East Haven farmer, who owns two or three farms and has a good sized bank account. Mr. Perkins farms and has a good sized bank account. Mr. Perkins farms and has a good sized bank account. Had France been contented to have bought her goal of England, the great northern coal-fields of the Nord and Pas de Calais, after many vain attempts might have still remained undiscovered, and the annual product of coal never have reached 20,000,000 tons. Almost prohibitory duties on more obliged people to extract it from their own mines, and as a result an iron industry has been established, which to-day consumes annually hearly 5,000,000 tons of ores, producing over 2,000,000 ton

Jones. Jones was mad over what he deemed the sharp practice of his father-in-law. Said Crow to Jones:

"I will give you the wagon gear and the eaif which your father took for his commission."

"That satisfies me," said Jones to Crow.

The next day Mr. Crow journeyed to New-Haven, found a lawyer, and executed a bill of sale, assuming to transfer the ownership of the wheels and the calf to Lovell Jones. On the following day Jones went over to his father-in-law's house while Perkins was away. A hired man went with him, and, while Jones gossiped with his mother-in-law in the house, the hired man threw down the pasture bars and drove the calf over to Mr. Jones's pound.

Mr. Jones's pound.

When the old man heard of this proceeding, he was so mad that within an hour be had retained a lawyer and made preparations for a lawsuit. Much testimony was heard when the case came to trial, and the Perkins and Jones family history became an open book.

Now the father-in-law is made happy by receiving a verdiet from Justice Andrews, awarding him damages for twice the alleged value of the calf. But the end of the case is not yet. Mr. Lovell Jones says he intends to appeal to a higher court, and his neighbors are urging him to do so.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE gave all the general news of the day, special news dispatches and correspondence from all important points, and a large variety of interesting miscellany especially written for its columns. Some leading features may be briefly named as follows:

The News in London.—Special cable dispatch from G. W. S. about French diplomacy, English politics, Irish agitations, literary torics, English views of American operahouses, and Miss Mary Anderson's successful performance in "The Lady of Lyons."

The Protous and Yantic.—Special dispatch to The Tribuses about further investigations into the failure of Lieutenant Garlington's expedition.

Topics in Leading Cities.—Special dispatches and correspondence about political, industrial, social and personal analty in Boston, Chiengo, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

adairs in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Welcome to Henry Irving.—Full account of the dinner tendered to the famous English actor by the Lotos Chubbthe first public recognition of his presence in this country—and reports of the speeches made by Mr. Irving, Mr. Reid, Mr. Depew, General Porter and others.

Pulpit Sketches.—Description of the life, work and personal characteristics of the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of the Charges at Hotels.—Interviews with leading hotel proprietors and managers about the reasons for the cost of living at hotels.

Silk from Worm to Wearer.—Detailed description of the various processes by which silk is prepared for use as an article of clothing.

Public Comment.—Letters from the people on a variety of topics of current interest.

of topics of current interest.

The House in the Mirror.—An English story of the mys-

The House is the Shriot—An English sony of the layserious.

Divorce.—Views of ex-Judge Russell favoring other grounds for absolute divorce than adultery.

Running Cars with Cables.—History of the system, and accounts of the advantages over horse-power.

Topica in Paris.—Letter from The Tainuxe's regular correspondent on political and personal topics.

Balgaria in Revolution.—Letter from The Tainuxe's Constantinople correspondent.

Country-House Gossip.—An Englishman's notes on English social topics.

Country-House Gosslp.—An Englishman's notes on Eng-lish suchal topics.

Broadway Note-Book.—A Broadway lounger's personal notes and notions of men and things the country round. New Publications.—Review with extracts of Edwin Ar-nold's new volume of "Indian Idylis."

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE THIBUNE or by mail. Price 3 cents.

"I thought," said the senior Baggles as he produced a suspicious looking flat bottle from his son's vallee, "that there was nothing but your surgical instru-ments in this low." That's what I said, dad." "Then, sir, what do you call this?" "That! Oh, that's my eye opener, dad; very useful instrument, very useful; Indis-pensable, I assure you?"—(Boston Transcript.

COURT CALENDARS-OCTOBER 27. Supreme Court-Chambers Before Barrett, J.-Nos. 10, 35, 46, 47, 43, 78, 103, 115, 130, 139, 193, 197, 204, 297, 114, 223, 226, 230, 246, 251, 252, 253, 256, 268, 273, 274, 285, 87, 203, 203, 203, 11, 312, 316, 319, 320, 327, 328, 329, 331, 32, 335, 336, 337, 238, 339.

2, 330, 336, 337, 338, 339, surplus Court - Strange Court - Strange - Adjourned sine die. Strange Court - Christin - Part I - Refore Danohue, J. - cuit Court causes a set down for trial without jury, strange Court - Christin - Part II - Adjourned for the m. FREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART III.-Adjourned for the term.
SUREMONARY'S COURT. Before Rollins, S. Estate of Elemon Politica at 10:30 a.m. Estate of William E. Duffy at 11 a.m. SUPERROR COURT. SPECIAL TERM. Before O'Corman, J. No day calundar.
SUPERROR COURT. TRIAL TERM. PART L. Adjourned for the

MINES AND MINING.

SUNDAY, Oct. 28-P. M. The mining stock markets last week were very dull, and the business chiefly was in the low-price fancy shares. The Comstock stocks were notice- quantities, at 45 cents, is she likely to buy them at [Similar places to the above were described by Mr. ably weak despite receipts of favorable reports of Porter in the industrial districts of Dundee, in the recently developed prospects. The Leadville shares were fairly steady, and in some instances ruled at little better figures. Reports of most of the Lead-ville mines are in preparation for publication, and it is stated they will show the financial conditions. With the exception of steam coal, for which there is in is stated they will show the billion and re-improved from the exhibits of the last annual re-ports. The market developed little or no interest in the dealings beyond that evinced by the daily

SALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGE.

Names.	Open init.	High out.	est.	Final	N.Y.
Amin	.12	:12	.12	.12	600
Bareriona		27			1,000
Castle Creck		1.10			200
Caledonia, B. H	.31	.31	-31	.31	25174
California	.31	.35%	.31		: 20104
Curbon	.07	.07	.07		200
on Virginia		48	47	-45	
Englern Orogon		346	.44	.45	3.100
	7 (4.5)	.03	363		40.0
Cike		6.50		6.50	0.60
Enreka Cen		94		1911	73 50196
Tarlem	A 8.0				49/01/0
dora Silver		6,50	-19,000	8.38	- 200
ron Salver		3.00	3.90	23,000	190
North Standard	1.14	.14		1.14	100
Sterra Nevada	3.75	3.75	33.7%	3.75	100
source Con.		.26	.25	.26	800
Total sales for the day					13,476

SAN FRANCISI	o, Saturday, Oct. 27, 18	H3.
	Grand Prine 45 Hale 2 Nortrons 234 Mexical Nature 35 Mexical Nature 4 Mexical Nature 56 Mexical Nature 56 Potest 5 Mexical Nature 5 Mexical Nat	234

Rullion valued at \$48,000 was received in Nex

The total sales of mining stocks at the New-York Mining Stock and National Petroleum Exchange the past week were officially reported at 122,990

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

for. Curn.-Neither secunitors nor suppers manifested any interest in the market, but prices of options advanced \$\text{in sympathy with other grain centres. Car-lots market \$\text{in sympathy with other grain centres. Car-lots market showly at irrection rices. No. 3 Mixed on track, \$55-50-50-6, do, in in grain depot, \$55-50-50-6, and \$10-50-50-50-6, and Mixed north observations and \$65-6, \$63-60-6, and Mixed north-solution in grain depot, \$55-50-50-6, and Mixed of Colber, \$60-6, bid, \$65-6, \$631 Yellow in grain depot, \$25-6, \$63

THE MONEY MARKET.

BUNDAY, Oct. 28-P. M. The Custom House returns of the foreign move ments of merchandise at New-York last week make a marked and an important unfavorable comparison, for the port, with the same week of the preceding two years. The imports exceeded the exports \$2,831,841 against an excess of exports of \$429,206 for the same week of 1882, and an excess of imports of only \$989,549 for the week of 1881. The imports last week (\$9,933,152) were \$2,275,-419 greater than for the week of 1882, and were \$2,352,929 greater than for the week of 1881. The exports last week (\$7,101,311) were \$985,628 smaller than for the week of 1882, and were \$510.637 greater than for the week of 1881. The following table shows the total movements of merchandise and specie for forty-three weeks of three years, and the net comparative balances against this port:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DATE. MERCHANDISE.
1881. 1882. 1883.
\$564.416.712 \$417.740.918 \$382.060.336
315.084,041 278,112,645 290,008,057

\$49,332,671 \$139,628,278 \$92,052,269 CPECIE. of exports \$12,890,902

Exports in excess of imports..... MERCHANDISE AND SPECIS.

Imports in excess of experts \$92,223,573 \$160,423,830 \$92,865,621 Last week presented little or no change in the general commercial situation. The movements were slow and only to moderate amounts, except in the continued large receipts of the products of the soil at the principal points of accumulation, while the outgo was smaller than a year ago. The receipts of eotton at all the ports last week was 252,845 bales against 241,738 bales for the week of 1882; making the total receipts since September 1, 1,223, 986 bales against 1,167,043 bales for the same time of 1882. Last week's exports were 120,329 bales against 142,488 bales for the week of last year. making the totals since September 1, as follows: This year, 485,113 bales; 1882, 565,525 bales—a decrease of 80,412 bales, or 14 per cent. The total visible supply, exclusive of stocks at mills, in the United States now is 945,900 bales against 680,600 bales at date last year. The European supply, including that in transit, now is 1,170,500 against 1,177,900 at date in 1882. The cotton speculation witnessed some fluctuation during the week, and closed a shade higher than a week ago, while the quotations for spot improved 1-16 cent.

The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at the principal Western points of accumula-

tion for four weeks compare as i	follows:	
RECEIPTS.		
Week ended Oct. 6 1,999,492 Week ended Oct. 13 1,992,492 Week ended Oct. 20 1,588,391 Week ended Oct. 27 1,570,135	Corn 2,509,933 2,189,296 1,954,581 1,924,137	Oats. 1,644,799 1,476,117 1,429,046 1,407,193
SHIPMENTS.		
Week ended Oct. 6	2,250,500 2,345,361 1,559,970 1,545,972	1,385,600 1,395,647 1,670,238 1,658,667

The export movements during the week were light of flour and wheat and only fair of corn and provisions. Europe does not yet want our grain at the ruling prices. The stock of wheat both abroad and at home continues to accumulate; yet it looks as if it was possible, if not probable, that the speculation in the grain markets may witness just such a movement as that which recently occurred oversold condition of the markets. It is easily Superior Count—Trial Term—Part III.—Before Truai, J.

Tome on No day calendar.

Common Priss—Greenal Term.—Before Van Brunt, P. J.

Jialy J.—Nos. 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 28, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 30, 52, 53, 87, 58, 594

Common Priss—Equity Term.—Adjourned until Wed
Leslay, Colorer 31.

Common Priss—Part II.—Adjourned for the

The "visible supply" may continue to increase. TOO NOT PLEASTELL. TERM-PAST HIL-Adjourned for for a few weeks longer; nevertheless it is true that That is one side of the question. But if prices are speculatively advanced, what will be effect on our exports † Here is a question which presents a more important and serious point. If Europe does not listed securities: require our wheat at 90 cents, and our corn, in large

10 or 15 cents more? The iron and coal trades do not improve. Prices for iron are weaker than ever and the situation of

With the exception of steam coal, for which there is some demand on the basis of about \$4.25, there is very little that is new in the trade. It continues dull and life-less, with some pressure to sell and very little disposation to buy. About the beginning of December, the trade usually falls off considerably, and prices weaken. The indications now are that the heavy output of the current year will bring the opening of this season fully a mouth earlier, and well informed observers of the trade look for a further cashing up in the first week of November. It remains to be seen whether the pressure will become so great as to necessitate a restriction of the output. Buyers apparently cling to the conviction that they will have an

closes.

Except occasional rumors of low prices there is nothing to disturb the apathy of the bituminous coal trade. To all but a few the season has been very disappointing. The local money market last week presented an

monadous aspect. The banks began the week with their reserves below the conventional rule of 25 per cent; their weekly statement of averages shows a loss of \$1,348,700 in specie and legal tenders during the week; a contraction of \$2,806,-200 in leans, and a loss to the surplus reserve (or rather an increase in the deficit) of \$250,325. Yet for call loans at the Stock Exchange the rate was not 4 per cent, except during a part of one day; loans ruled generally at $2\pi 2^4g$ per cent. A year ago the rate ruled at 4 25 per cent during the week corresponding with last week, and at 5 m 12 per cent during the succeeding week. The bank state. ment of a year ago showed a surplus reserve of \$1,507,900, instead as now a dencit of \$307,550. The items at that date compare with those in yesterday's statement, as follows: Assets-Loans now are \$13,056,700 greater; specie is \$367,000 greater, and the amount of legal tenders is 81,945,700 greater (total cash, \$4,312,700 greater). Liabilities—Deposits now are \$24,872,600 greater, and circulation is \$3,428,300 smaller. The low rates for money, however, are available only on call loans upon pledge of stock or bend collateral. The same class of loans on time are not easily obtainable at 5 per cent, and first-class mercantile paper meets with only a limited sale at 6 per cent. This condition of affairs is not a healthy nor a satisfactory one, and it is beginning to attract more than usual attention from thinkers who wish to

The domestic exchanges on New-York at the principal interior commercial points are against this city only at the cotton ports, while at the East the rates favor a movement of money to this city.

The foreign exchanges ruled dull and weak all the week; but that condition was not the result of the actual commercial situation. A slack demand made the banks' opportunity to mark low rates for their own bills for a basis for their purchases of such commercial bills as were officing. On Thursday rates were reduced \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent per \$\mathcal{L}\$, or to within \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent of the specie importing point; but a very small demand on the successing day had the effect of quickly restoring the rates to what they were before Thursday. For some time back there have been dribbing receipts of gold from Europe, but this has been because of some exceptional reason and not the result of exchange transactions. Yesterday the Bank of British North America, of Montreal, received at this port £102.000 in gold, It is quite likely that, considering the condition of affairs in Canada, the managers of that institution deemed it prudent to call in its resources from all points. The table at the head of this column giving the imports and exports of merchandise and specie from January to October 27, for three years, presents significant figures. It shows that in the business of forty-three weeks of this year the balance against the port, with a difference of only \$814,352 in the specie movement, is \$92,866,621, while for the same time in 1882 it was \$100,423,830, after exporting \$39,204,443 mere specie than was imported, and against \$502,223,573 for the same time in 1881, and and same time in 1881, such commercial bills as were offering. On Thurssame time in 1882 it was \$100,423,830. after exporting \$39,204,443 mere specie than was imported, and against \$92,223,573 for the same time in 1881, after naving imported \$42,830,902 specie to raise the difference to that arount. After this date in 1881 the imports of gold at New-York were only \$5,000,000, and in 1882 were only \$2,000,000. The property of the same time in 1881 the imports of gold at New-York were only \$5,000,000, and in 1882 were only \$2,000,000. The property of the same time in 1881 the imports of merebandise are running larger and our exports smaller than was estimated, so the im-

mediate future of the specie movement depends almost entirely upon the movement of securities.

The Stock Exchange markets last week were excited. A sensation was prepared and served. It was demonstrated that stocks could rise as well as fall, and that speculators of one class could not always rule the movement. Yet the total recorded business of the week in stocks was smaller than for the preceding week—3,083,573 shares against 3,180,600 shares. The week opened with a feverish and unsettled market, but it was soon rumored abroad that almost every stock on the list was going to be treated as Central of New-Jersey and Northern Pacific preferred stock had been used the preceding week. Belated "bears" became frightened and when the ball began to roll on Monday afternoon it never stopped till after mid-day on Thursday. The advances made ranged from 4 to 18 per cent. After Thursday noon there was a material decline from the extreme highest figures, followed yesterday by a partial recovery. But the market is left in a very unsettled condition. Understanding that the lowest prices were made on Monday, the highest generally on Thursday forenoon, and that the final last evening were better than the lowest after Thursday noon, the following table—showing the extreme fluctuations for the week, together with the final prices yesterday and a week ago of a few of the leading stocks—will best illustrate the movements of the week:

• Walling to	Final	Week ended Oct27		
Name.		H'g't.	Low't	Final
Central Pacific	62%	67	62%	65
Canada Pacific	4974	6314	49%	617
Canada South	45%	3574	49%	53%
CCC&I	55%	63	56	60 %
C B & Q	1224	1267w	123	1255
CRI&P	11M5.	12224	119	120%
C St P M & O	324	3634	33	30
CStPM&Opf	113	. 99	94	977
C&NW	1187	1244	11824	1994
CM & StP	113%	100	9334	984
DL&W	1124	1184	1124	116%
Den & Rio G	245	37.3	24.49	25%
Ill Central	126	132	196	131
LE&W	15	19	1.5	1615
Louisv & Nash	460	50%	4634	49%
Lake Shore	94	1015	9434	992
Michigan Cen	78%	961	70	0.23
M K & T	21%	24 40	214	93.5
Mo Pacific	916	974	913	951
N J Central	1430	871	921	84.5
N Y C & H	1143	120	11414	1182
NYLE&W		331	977	30
Northern Pac	26%	314	25%	20%
Do pref	625	70	39%	64.5
Oregon Trans	385	48%	384	465
O R & N	102	116	104%	112
Phil & Read	495		. 30%	52
St P M & M	105%	1087	10342	1075
Texas & Pac	20%	24 5	20 4	227
Union Pac	87	92	8738	885
Wabash	18%	217	1602	214
Do pref	31 %	34.74	312	33
W U Telegraph		73%	70	73
Pacific Mail			36	38

Only a moderate business was done in Government bonds, but quotations are all higher; bids for 3s 1s, for 4s 12, and for 4 12s 1s per cent.

The market for railroad bonds responded only a little to the activity and advancing prices in the share market, but there was a general improvement.

The official report of the eastward railroad movement of flour, grain and provisions from Chicago last week presents a marked change from preceding weeks, in the distribution of tomage among the different lines. On a reduced volume, the tomage of the Erie's new lines dropped to 4½ per cent of the whole, against 9±13 per cent in the preceding weeks, and the Grand Trunk's declined from 12±2 15 to 8 per cent, while the two old Vanderbill lines, picked up to 40.2 per cent, and the Nickel Plate did its full average proportion in 11.6 per cent. Doctors will disagree as to the cause of such a remarkable change; but the probable, as well as the logical solution of it is that the "cuts" of the Erie and Grand Trunk lines, which had secured them such large proportions of the business, have been met, and perliaps exceeded. The total tomage of last week was 3.879 tons less than for the preceding week, and the percentages of each line for the two weeks compare as follows: Michigan Central 24.3 last week against 19.1 the preceding week; Lake Shore 15.9 against 9.4; Grand Trunk 8, against 17.1; Pan Handle 10.8, against 9.8; Baltimore and Ohio 9, against 9.4; Grand Trunk 8, against 12.1; Nickel Plate, 11.6 against 13.2, and Erie 4.5, against 8.7. The comparison with preceding years is clearly shown below.

The following table shows the tons and percentages of flour, grain and provisions for the week ended hast Saturday, in comparison with the same week of 1882 and 1881; ent. The official report of the eastward railroad move-

Weeks ended Octa-	1881.	1862,		1883.	
Michagan Central, I Lake Shore, 1 Fort Wayne, Pan Handle, Raftmore and Ohlo Grand Trunk	5,114 82.4 7,887 16.7 5,925 19.7 8,452 7,4 9,750 6,0 not open.	3,758 6,121 4,653 6,992 2,644 pot	14.4 23.5 17.1 20.0 7.9 10,2	Tone, P 10,333 6,735 6,730 4,583 2,839 3,375 4,948 1,606	24.3 15.9 19.9 10.8 9.0 8.0 11.6 4.5
Tetals4	6,647 100.	26,027	100.	42,440	100
The totals of eactonids in the week Weeks ended Octob Flour, tons Grain, tons Provisions, tons	s of three er 27—	years w 1381. 9,340 6,767	by a tere a 188 6,0 12,0 7,0	s foliov 2. 20 96 2	rail- 1883, 6,781 7,277 9,391

The following were Saturday's quotations for unde Ist mig 50 et. Do 2d tottg 20 27 in Ban & Neb Ist m 22 72 74 2 Utah Cent Ist m 80 95

subs (old: S0 per entex b 10 ... CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

Bosros, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1883.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—12:30 p. m.—Consols 191 5-15 for money and 191 7-16 for the necount. Eric, 30 g. New-York Central, 12:14 Hilnois Central, 135; Allantic and Great Western mostrage trustees' certificates, 134; Pennsylvania, 614; Mexican Ordinary, 87 g. New-York, Ontario and Western, 21-4, 84. Paul Common, 1914;

LONDON, Oct. 28.—13:0 p. m.—Paris advices quote three per centrems at 78 francs 12 g centimes for the account.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—290 p. m.—Bar Silver is quoted at 50 13-18d, per onnec. Consols, 101 7-18 for both money and the necount. New-York Central, 1214; Hillods Central, 1354; Mexican Ordinary, 884;

LONDON, Oct. 27.—4-30 p. m.—Paris advices quote three per cent rentes at 78 francs 15 centimes for the account.

cent routes at 78 france 15 centimes for the account.

Lowney, Oct. 27.—The Economist of this week says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to three months, is 24 per cent, and for trade bills, 40 days to three months, 25.25 per cent. There has been an increased business on the stock Exchange, and some departments have been active. Home and American railway accounts are attracting purchasers, money being chosp and carrying-over rates very light. Colonial railway securities are attracting purchasers, money being chosp and carrying-over rates very light. Colonial railway securities had also supervised. Speculation in American railway securities had also supervised. Speculation in American railway securities had also supervised. In the Pacific base advanced 5 per cent, Lake Shored 24, Courted Pacific 2, Denver and Elo Grande, and Ohlo and Misabshipi I, and Anglo-American Tolegraph 14. Grand Trank Rulway securities have improved, as a result of Sti Henry Tyrict's favorable views expressed at the directors' mosting on Friday."

COTTON ARRETS-BY TE LEGRAPH.

COTTON ARKETS—BY TE LEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton steady; Middling Uplands, 6.; do. Orleans, 8-s. sales, 12:000 for speculation and export; receipts, 5,281 biles, American more. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling Schules, American more. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling Schules, American more. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling Schules, October delivery, 5:08-644; do. October and Novelmer delivery, 5:08-644; do. January and Schulary and December Bellivery, 5:08-644; do. January and Schulary Schuler, 6:06-644; do. Pebruary dollvery, 6:06-644; do. April and May delivery, 9:46-644; do. May and June delivery, 8:6464. Futures doll.

GALVESTON, Oct. 27.—Cotton from Middling, 10-sc.; Low Middling, 9:13-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9:5-16c., net and gross receipts, 6:182 bales; exports to France, 8:50 bales; coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 2:691; stock, 98,080.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Outlon quiet; Middling, 10-8c.; New-Orleans, 0ct. 27.—Outlon quiet; Middling, 10-8c.; Good Ordinary, 9-8c.; net receipts, 6:608 bales; gross receipts, 7:502 bales; reventing, 1:750 bales; stock, 213,716.

SAVANSAR, Oct. 27.—Cutton casy Middling, 9:15-16c. Low Middling, 0-11-16c. Good Ordinary, 9-3.16c.; net receipts, 7:240 bales; gross receipts, 7:200 bales; last eventing, 1:750 bales; stock, 215,716 bales; stock, 215,750 bales; for the Continent, 5:305 bales; to the Channel, 1:360 bales; stock, 96,655 bales.

Burner, Oct. 27.-Wilcox's Lard closed at 41 marks per HAVEE, Oct. 27.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 52 fraces per 50 kilox.

50 kilos.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—A leading weekly grain circular says:
LIVERPOOL has been no noticeable change in the wheat toate
during the week. The owness of prices premotes steadbases,
and a desire of buyers to dick up parcels pressed for saic. At
the Provincial markets the finest samples of English wheat
authoristic late prices; inferior samples are neglected, Car-

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE. Per North Ricer, Vessels and Railroads.

Ashes, pkgs 28 Mait, bush 9,070 8nef, pkgs 48 Mait, bush 12,109 Chreak, ps. 2,186 Berms, bisks 307 Fees, bush 12,109 Chreak, ps. 2,186 Berms, bisks 600 Lank, keep. 600 La			NEW-YORK,	Saturd	ay, Oct. 27, 1	863.
	B W flour, p Beans, bbla. B'swax, pks B Corn, b'ls. Cotton, bla. Copper, bbls Copper, cks Dfruit, pks. Earse, pkss Flour, bbls C meal, bbls C meal, bbls	357 2 60 9,238 306 20 187 495 1,573 10,772 350 970	Mait, bush, Barley, bh., Barley, bh., Pens, bush, O meal, blo, Grense, pks G Seed, b'ga Hides, No., Hides, bales, Hops, bales, Lend, pkgs, Lendber, ads M Tascs, bbs sturp, bbis.	9,060 12,199 1,000 400 125 549 776 11 967 4 3,102 16,335	Beef, pkgs. C'meata, pa. Lard, tes. Lard, kegs. Butter, pks. Butter, pks. D Hogs, No. Rice, pkrs. R chaff, bgs, speiter, pes. Skins, biles st'ch, pkgs. St'ine, pkgs. Fallow, pks.	2,186 468 591 4,500 6,212 768 123 70

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1883.

A SHES—Quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Spot 450 firmer with a better inqu'ry; Paic 1232

24c. Sales, 911 have

itys feed the dell.

HAY AND STRAW—The continued heavy receipts of Hay have depressed the market for medium and lower qualities; good grades, however, are scarce, but share in the general weekness erraw machained We quote Hay Medium to Prime Timothy, Science, Shipping, obe; Clever, 74,550c. HIDES—A mederate business is reported at duchanged figures. Stocks, 125,100 Hides and Kips and 475 bales East India, against 175,000 Hides and Kips and 475 bales this time last view.

India, against 175,000 Hules and Repeats
Inst year.

HePS—No change of importance can be noticed. Strictly
Choice Hops are inquired for by exporers and brewers, and
command full figures. The buts of the arrivals is of ordinary
grade, and this fact imparts irregularity to the general list,
yearings continue in domaind at 25 25 25 for (hoice, and 300
bales (lone 1883 californian were sood to shippers at 25 2 3 4;
1846, 1883 raine from 15 to 56c, and the advices from the interior are less firm.

METALS—The review of the Metal Exchange says, from
sea home duit and unsettled all week, but closes dimer. Tim

nominal at 38 to 19 yard; josting 1678 506. Tar and ruler quiet and more agreed.

OCEAN F2F1GHTS—Betth-room was again slow but all most sever stealing, our standard. The chartering movement was rather quiet, but late agains were retained. LiveR movement was rather quiet, but late against were retained. LiveR was rather quiet, but late against white a contract the proof. LiveR 18 to EAN FREIGHTS-Berth-room was ugain slow, but all PROVISIONS-PORK-The West is slightly higher, and

PROVISIONS-PORK-The West is slightly higher, and here the feeling is somes hat attorized but prices show life or no clause; shirpers are making moderate quantities; sales, 340 dbbs. Mess Spot. S11 50 ws11 75. West 150 s. States, 340 dbbs. Keantly Miss, \$14 50; 181 bbl. Clear Back, \$13 75 ws12 25; cordinary Mess in job lots quoted \$11 50 ds11 75. West 25; cordinary Mess in job lots quoted \$11 50 ds11 75. West 27; cordinary Mess in job lots quoted \$11 50 ds11 75. West 27; s. States 150 cordinary Mess in job lots quoted \$11 50 ds11 75. West 27; s. States 150 cordinary Mess and States \$15 70 ws16 55; kixca Francis in the states of the states

500 bars 818 quart, unrangent; Fair weiting bect, sairs, 500 bars 81. Donthard Coherete, 559., 2233 bars 60, 94 85 87, 7 9 16; 162 bloks, 60, 76; 16 90 test, 53.16±0, 7.0c, 402 dts. Guadiantes, 85.50° test, 64c. Refined all; Cut Laster, 6.; Crusheel, 94c.; Cubes, 89, 887c.; Powdered, 84, 287c.; anniated, 87.71c., Mould "A." See: Connectioners "A. "Tysels, 6.; Standard "A. "Tysels Standard "A. 77-288-20. Of "A. "75-27-20. White Extra "C. 75-20. Extra "C. 76-20. Extra "C.

Springs are still held out of market.

Livearcol. Oct. 27.—1.30 n. m.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 7.550 hales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, 5 62-55d.d.; do. November and been seen of elivery, 5 52-5d.d.; do. December and Jones of the Court of the